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JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR......NO. 290

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE-ACROSS THE ATLANTIC UNION SQUARE THEATRE-MY PARTNER. WALLACK'S-CONTEMPT OF COURT.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-RIP VAN WINKLE. WOOD'S BROADWAY THEATRE-BRICA-BRAC. STANDARD THEATRE-MERCHANT OF VENICE. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. DALY'S THEATRE-DIVORCE ABERLE'S THEATRE-THE SHAPOW DETECTIVE THALIA THEATRE-SODON AND GOMORBHA. BOOTH'S THEATRE-RESCUED. GERMANIA THEATRE-HARUN AL RASCHID PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE-BARRE BLEUK NIRLO'S GARDEN-ENGHANTMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-HORRIES. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION AOUARIUM-MERRY TUNERS-PINAPORE KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARD CHOWDER SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS-NO-PINAFORE CHICKERING HALL-JOSEFFY CONCERT. HAVERLY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE-CAMILLE

TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy, with rain toward night. To-mor-row it will be cloudy and cool, with rain and possibly increasing winds.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The volume of business at the Stock Exchange was smaller than for some months past, and until the closing hour prices were low under the pressure of a stringent money market supposed to have been artificially created. In the last hour money was loaned on call at 5 and 4 per cent and was offered in the final dealings at 3. Stocks went up as the rate for money went down, and the ole list closed at a marked advance. State and railway bonds were active and irregular, while governments were steady. Sterling exchange was reduced to cent.

A Few ITEMs of the cost of a single month of Indian fighting aggregate about \$200,000. There ought to be a cheaper way of managing

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE for the Center Cup promises to demand a great deal of sailing, head winds having been encountered soon after

SOME INTERESTING EXPERT testimony was offered in the Stannard case, one of the physicians detailing experiments made upon himself

ONE MORE DISCHARGED LABORER is sentenced to death for killing his late employer. Men who take the law in their own hands seen bound to suffer by the law.

SOME TERRIBLE WEATHER was endured by the Montana on her passage to this port, so that the experiences of other vessels sailing on the same course will be eagerly awaited.

GENERAL GRANT told the people of Portland yesterday that foreign peoples respect us more than we respect ourselves. Our trouble is that we are so big that we can see only a small bit of

ourselves at a time. THE COMING ROSS-RILEY CONTEST on the Thames will be a sort of consolation race for the sporting men who were disappointed at Chautauqua Lake yesterday. No accidents foreshadowed up to date.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEGISLATIVE BRIBERY cases are being so carefully treated with postpone-ments that the guilty parties may yet get before the last court of appeal, in heaven, before any other court is ready for them.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE REGION is still uneasy. Outrages have been frequent and even a rail way train has been attacked. Do sheriffs and constables in that region belong to the Mollies? If not, what is the trouble-cowardice or stupidity?

THE CORONER'S JURY in the shooting case that occurred in a Baitimore theatre on Tuesday night bring in a vigorous verdict covering all the points of the affair. May it serve as a warning against criminal carclessness else-

A FAMOUS STABLE is for the first time about to send some of its horses to the auction block, and the animals, described in our column of horse notes, will cause new interest about a stud of which eighty-seven fine specimens are only the surplus.

ORLANDO GREENFIELD'S third trial has ended in conviction of murder in the first degree, and his counsel demand still another trial. Justice certainly is as blind as ideally represented, and more stupid than blind, if a case of this kind can come before the courts so often.

THE WEATHER .- The two centres of low pres sure, one of which is moving from the Northwest and the other from the Gulf of Mexico, are nearing each other rapidly, and will probably join over the central valley districts this evening. They are both developing considerable en ergy, and it is likely that they will prove destructive while moving toward the Atlantic const. The depression that was over the Gulf of St. Lawrence has passed away to the eastward, and it is followed by a small area of high barometer that extends over the lower lake regions, the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Rain has fallen throughout all the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the Middle Atlantic and lower lake districts, where the weather was fine. The temperature has fallen in the Northwest and central vaileys, remained stationary in the lake regions and rose elsewhere. The winds have been brisk in the Northwest and on the Gulf const and fresh in the other districts. The weather over the British Islands is fine. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cooler and partly cloudy, with rain toward night. Tomorrow it will be cloudy and cool, with rain and possibly increasing winds.

Clearing the Democratic Atmosphere

Even yet there is hope for the democratic party. Its defeat in Ohio is the best thing that could have happened to it-best not only for its permanent future, but best with reference to whatever chances it can havebe these chances what they may-in the Presidential contest of next year. The collapse of "the Ohio idea" is like lifting a heavy handicap from a race horse that carried too much dead weight to win, even if his natural speed and bottom were equal to those of his competitors. This opportune check in Ohio makes it reasonably certain that in the great Presidential race the democratic party will not be handicapped either with an inflation candidate or an inflation plat-

It is common to say that storms clear the atmosphere. When the air is loaded with noisome vapors and heavy fogs dim the clear light of heaven the overshadowing blackness of a violent thundergust, although it may seem to increase the depressing sense of suffocation for the moment, is the harbinger of returning clearness, transparency, easy respiration and bracing atmospheric conditions. In this respect the physical world is a type of the moral and the political. In the records of religious experience the number of men who, like Bunyan and the illustrious St. Augustine, have been transformed into eminent saints by an overwhelming sense of their own excesses, is beyond computation. To be sure, it is only noble natures that can thus profit by their errors, and this is as true of churches, of governments and of political parties, as it is of individual men. The heavy calamities brought upon the Catholic Church by the Protestant Reformation were the means of its own purification, because the Church had within itself the seeds of a vigorous spiritual rejuvenation. France was not destroyed by the wild orgies of its first revolution, as Burke and others predicted it would be, but derived new energy even from the bloody Reign of Terror, and soon became the conqueror of Europe, because the nation was strong and acquired a new sense of its power by the violence and excesses which attended its emancipation from the vices and oppression of the ancien régime. It is only base or effete natures that sink and wilt under the chastisement of their follies. Strong and sound natures -- natures in which there are noble qualities worth saving-rise victorious over their own mistakes and gather

We do not doubt that the democratic party possesses this power of recuperation. and that it has yet a great part to act in the political life of the country. In spite of its copperheadism during the war, in spite of the financial heresies which it has fostered since the return of peace, the democratic party represents some fundamental principles whose preservation is essential to the perpetuity of our tree institutions. It comprises one-half of the voting citizens of the United States, and there would be reason to despair of the Republic if so large a part of our people had lost the sense of patriotism and public virtue. We believe nothing of the kind. We believe that the average democrat is as moral and well meaning as the average republican. In recent years the party has not had fair play, owing to perils of bad leadership and "perils from false brethren." Saddled with repudiation in the West and bound to the corrupt careass of Tammany in the East, it has been its misfortune to carry "a burden to sink a navy." Repudiation is dead and Tammany is committing suicide; and when the demostones hanging to its neck it will have strength enough to keep its head above water and swim ashore. With fresh leadership and wiser counsels it may have as great a career in the future as it formerly had in the past.

A party which has so illustrious a history,

new energy by the rebound.

a party which has so much genuine sympathy with the sons of toil who form the mass of the American people, a party which, in spite of its aberrations and flagrant deviations from principle, is still the main bulwark of popular rights against usurping power, cannot be destroyed by its own blunders unless it persists in them. It resembles an ancient family, which, after having prudently managed its estates through successive generations, comes at last to have a foolish and prodigal heir. The spendthrift inheritor of a great name and great possessions may bring himself into all sorts of difficulties and distress, and transmit his own embarrassments to his immediate successors; but as he is only the temporary possessor of an entailed estate the pride of the family name is not extinguished, though dimmed, and the fame of an honored lineage will assist the next heir through his troubles. Such is the ancient and time-honored democratic party, a party long illustrious in the history of the country; a party which never flinched or faltered in maintaining the high bearing of the nation against jealous foreign Powers; which originated, proclaimed and defended the Monroe doctrine; which acquired every square. mile of new territory which is of any real value; which brought us Louisiana and the vast region west of the Mississippi, brought us Florida, brought us Texas, brought us California, and established our title to Oregon. Leaving out Alaska, the comparatively worthless acquisition of President Johnson, the democratic party quadrupled the original area of the United States between the inauguration of Jefferson and the close of the administration of Polk. A party which has this record must always hold a great and honored place in our history. Moreover, it was the democratic party that stemmed and beat back the tide of rampant Know Nothingism and kept

A party which history will be found to possess great tenacity of life. Even its copperheadism during the war did not ruin it, but only prostrated it for a few years; and its alliance with inflationists merely scotches but cannot kill it. With its rich inheritance of proud national recollections the democratic party has irrepressible powers of rejuvenation, and only long

persistence in blunders can ever disband it. Its recent defeat in Ohio will probably cure it of the inflation insanity, and if Tammany and Tilden mutually destroy each other in the New York election the field will be clear for a reorganization of the party under new leaders who will be faithful to its principles and make it the worthy heir of its illustrious history. Divorced from inflation, purified from Tammany, and freed from the incubus of its Old Man of the Sea and the cipher despatches, the democratic party may, even next year, present a formidable front to its political adversaries.

A Man of Accidents. After the fiasco at Chautauqua Lake yesterday Courtney can best astonish the publie by rowing a race somewhere, somehow, without suffering by some serious accident. Several years ago at Philadelphia, while he was still an amateur, he had a boat ruined just before a race, to the great disappointment of the public and to the mortification and annoyance of the hospitable club in whose boathouse the shell was. Another accident was the striking of his boat and himself, while out for practice preparatory to a race, by another shell. The accident at Greenwood Lake, where the sculler's tea was said to have been drugged, will be recalled by many, and so will that other accident in which a supposed wire stretched at or below the surface capsized Courtney's boat. The accident of Wednesday night was of greater magnitude than any of these, as an accident should be when it is to follow so many others. If it were not so, the most remarkable incidents of a remarkable sculler's career would begin to pall by their almost uniform size, each of them being just big enough to spoil a race, while the last one gives some promise of spoiling a reputation. There were two or three accidents in one at Chautauqua. One was the having as guards for the boathouse men who cared so little for their business that they left the house entirely unwatched until the mischief was done; another, and quite serious accident, was the promptness with which Hanlan and his friends regarded the ruined boats as a sign that the Courtney party did not mean business. Still another was the accident of allowing Hanlan, rowing alone over the course and without the incentive that competition inevitably gives, to make the best five-mile time on record. In fact, accidents follow Courtney so closely that if he were some day to row and win a race without having any trouble beforehand a large portion of the public would regard the feat as an accident of the purest order.

Away for Wrangel Land.

With the letter from St. Lawrence Bay, published in this day's HERALD, probably closes for the present the story of the American Arctic Expedition. It is, of course, possible that through some of the latest departures from the Arctic Ocean we may before winter get an additional fact or two of the progress of the Jeannette, but where she goes now couriers are very few indeed, and she can carry her own story back to us as quickly as send it by any one else. It is pleasant, therefore, as the good ship night, with the days growing shorter and falling lower and lower, to be able to get a picture of the little colony on board. Furalad officers and men doing their watch on deck, the howling dogs, the Indian dog guard, the meteorological observers jotting down wind and weather, the cosey cabinsall these things come out vividly, and we

send the voyagers a cheery godspeed. The first little mishap, which ended in s hot breakfast and subsequently in a Russian bath, with eigar and Russian tea thereafter, is told in our correspondent's letter. The Muscovites were kind enough to leave their luxury behind them in Alaska when they took their flag away. How touching, then, the scene of parting between Alexai, the Indian, and his young bride! Sitting on deck, with their faces to the north and their hands joined, we see how "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Let not the cultured smile that she was solaced for the moment with a cup and saucer. So, laden to the doubling. the Jeannette heads for the shores of Wrangel Land, where "the white man has not yet put his foot"-and beyond, "trusting," as our correspondent writes, "in God's protection and our good fortune."

The Pursuit of the Utes.

The snow storm which has temporarily obstructed General Merritt's communications with his base of supplies at Rawlins, on the Union Pacific Railroad, proves that his resolute advance from Mill Creek to the White River Agency was made just in the nick of time. The hostile Utes, to be sure, have vanished before his march like elves or gnomes, so that the purpose of punishment is unaccomplished, but they are deprived of the pride of holding posses sion of the agency farm and buildings. This alone is a sufficient justification of any risk Géneral Merritt took in pushing forward through the narrow canyon which it was necessary to traverse in order to reach the scene of the Meeker massacre from that of Thornburgh's tall. Pride counts for a great deal in Indian warfare. Extreme exertion otten may be profitably employed and great peril encountered merely to rob an Indian foe of a trophy. But now that the snowy

whom they are tracking are minutely acquainted with its details, and also by reason of its vastness, which renders it almost impossible for them to hem in a foe, and makes his pursuit what in marine war would be called a "atern chase."

Mr. Kelly and the Herald. We are amused at Mr. Kelly's two papers,

both daily. They are dissatisfied with the

HERALD, annoyed excessively at the way in

which it is conducted, and their friendly

interest in its welfare is manifested by their desire that it should be less inconsistent. But what is their conception of consistency? It is, apparently, that we must admire and praise Mr. Kelly. Some months ago we did this. Mr. Kelly was then "within the lines" of public respect. He acted, as it seemed to us, with a due regard to his relations to a great party as one of its leaders, and to his relations to the public as the holder of an important office of dignity and trust. He endeavored to exercise a legitimate influence upon public opinion, and his conduct seemed to us praiseworthy because it was public spirited, and we praised it accordingly. At that time the HEGALD was, in the opinion of the two dailies aforesaid, a sagacious observer of events, a well instructed and powerful organ of public opinion, and several other good things which our modesty forbids us to quote. But, behold! Mr. Kelly has gone off in quite another style. He indulges in strange eccentricities. He has lost his head. He splurges around in the rural districts and cuts up no end of capers calculated to demoralize politics, and we cease to admire and to praise him. Thereupon his two dailies find that we are inconsistent, inconsequent, absurd and vain. Evidently, therefore, their idea of consistency is the praise of John Kelly through thick and thin, right and wrong, on all occasions and in all ways; but our idea is to be consistent, not in the praise of any man, but in the support of party propriety and the public interest. Yet we are impartial and just. We invite Mr. Kelly's warmest partisans to study the reports which we print from our correspondent who accompanies Mr. Kelly in his tour, and see if they could do him more justice themselves. Our correspondent is evidently an earnest admirer of Mr. Kelly, not to say a conquest and discovery of that great man. He is, of course, carried away by the enthusiasm that prevails in the entourage, as a particle of star dust is swept up in the train of a comet. Or he is, perhaps, an evidence of the personal mesmerism of the leader. But whatever may be the explanation it is certain that he greatly admires him, and that his reports are eulogies of an extravagant type. Yet we patiently print them. They are instructive. They seem to show the secret of Mr. Kelly's power and that no man can come near him and remain uncaptured. But we who are far away from Mr. Kelly scan his operations with a calmer eye and a cooler judgment, and we cannot praise him. Our correspondent, however, shall do him full honor and gain him great glory, though we fear that when he is most saithful to Mr. Kelly he does him the least good, as, for instance, when he gives a literal and exact report of the outspoken opinions of that distinguished candidate.

Terrorism in Georgia.

An extraordinary narrative of lawlessness and terror in the South appears on another page. A gang of rufflans, apparently organized four years ago, have practical control of a portion of the very county in which Georgia's capital is situated, and for a long time have been avenging fancied private arson and bloodshed. It is hinted by shorter and the average of the mercury of the inhabitants that certain members of the gang are younger sons of good families, and as no robberies have been committed it really appears that to enjoy the delights of ruffianism is the only object which the villains have in view. They have destroyed the peace and prosperity of a neighborhood once flourishing, and paralyzed with fear and terror a number of citizens whom no one would previously have dared to call cowards. One of the strangest features of the case is the insignificance of the causes to which the deeds of violence are attributed. A physician befriended a negro in a trial involving a small amount of money, consequently his sawmill and cotton gin were burned, he and his friends were fired upon and their lives further threatened. Others declare the trouble to have found its origin in a fight between "moonshiners" and revenue officers. The odd part of the story is the belief, expressed by most of the natives, that the ruffians, whoever they may be, live in a swamp heretofore supposed to be uninhabitable. As detectives have been sent to the scene of the disturbance it is possible that something more satisfactory than suspicions may soon be reported, and that the maranders, instead of hiding in swamps, will be discovered in comfortable homes from which they have sneaked to do their

A New View of the Chinese Question.

Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, whose recent decision that the California law cutting off the cues of Chinese guilty of certain offences is unconstitutional did him honor, has made some ingenious and valuable suggestions about the proper treatment of the vexed Chinese question. Judge Field suggests that the present treaty between the United China is in its practical workings one sided :- "The Chinese have denied to our people the privilege of trading with the interior of China; they open certain ports, known as treaty ports, and practically deny to our merchants the right to enter any other; Americans are not allowed to dig in their mines, work on their farms, build railroads, navigate streams, obtain franchises, and are restricted in the enjoyment of any but the most limited

to do so would be a declaration of war, but we may say to the Chinese authorities that, because we find this treaty works unequally and to the disadvantage of our people, we desire to modify it; we may give the required notice of six months or one year; we may then make another treaty and give to the Chinese the privileges they practically accord to We may say to them:-Your people shall only come to the United States and shall only remain here for the purpose of general commerce; you shall be welcome to certain ports and to none other; you shall engage only in foreign trade; you shall be excluded from all employments not connected with or incidental to foreign commerce; you shall be allowed the privilege of crossing our continent in pursuit of business; you may be welcome to visit any port of our land; you may educate your youth in our leges-but you shall not send to us an immigration to engage in the general industries of our country; you shall not send a population to become permanent residents in our country; you shall not come into competition with our laborers; you shall not engage in mechanical and manufacturing employments; you shall not own or till our agricultural lands; you shall not fill menial employments." The small number of Chinese now in this country, he concludes, are of little consequence.

Certainly we have a right to require that China shall allow to our people the same rights and privileges which she asks us to grant to hers; and if the Chinese shut us out from their country, or from certain uses of it, we may justly shut them out in like

manner. But what a comment this temperate suggestion is upon the intemperate haste with which both parties in the last Congress voted to break and nullify a solemn treaty engagement, and bring a stain upon the country! There is reason to believe that the Chinese government will readily agree to such a modification of the present treaty as Judge Field proposes. Its higher officers have always asserted that they preferred to have their people stay at home and deplored their migration to other countries. The way is open, through honorable negotiation, to exclude the Chinese from this country; but the Californians ought to be careful not to do anything which would check or impede their commerce with China. The day is not distant when they will have to sell their wheat and flour in China, or else see their most important and remunerative crop remain unsalable on their hands. Two or three good harvests in Europe will show the California wheat growers the importance of every Chinaman whom residence in this country has taught to prefer wheaten flour

Cremator Crematus. By our special despatch from Pittsburg

it will be learned that Dr. Lemoyne, the apostle of cremation, has finally proved his faith by his works, and at least a portion of him has been wafted heavenward from the chimney of his own crematory. His mantle, however, does not seem to have fallen upon competent shoulders, for it is reported that the furnace was not hot enough. and what should have been the almost instantaneous incineration described by its leading advocate was unpleasantly suggestive of a common culinary blunder. If the ghost of the would-be reformer of mortuary customs looked through the peep hole of the retort, as it certainly did if allowed to have its own way, and saw that the furnace was only cherry red instead of at white heat, it must have desired to witsteers away for the region of the Polar wrongs by committing various deeds of ness just one more case of imperfect and mons occasionally give supposititious details) and to provide the subject therefor. Imagine, if possible, the sensations of a lone ghost contemplating the body which in scientific enthusiasm it had given to be burned, and seeing that fleshly tenement change its nature in a manner the very reverse of that which had been promised to other people, and all this after the ghost has lost its amanuensis! There is, however, one hope with which the disembodied spirit may stay itself-Mr. Kiddle still lives and may perhaps find room in another collection of manifestations for such criticisms and explanations as the Doctor's shade may desire to offer.

Not Quite Down to the Point.

President Seelye, of Amherst College, an experienced publicist and independent thinker, discusses the freedom of the ballot from partisan tyranny in a well written letter to one of the young republicans in this city who intends to scratch the name of Mr. Cornell from his ticket and asks counsel of his former preceptor on the subject. The tenor of this letter, which we print elsewhere, is an encouragement of bolting and scratching at large according to the conscience of the individual voter. but save by inference it does not answer the question which his correspondent appears to have proposed. We perceive no reason why President Seelye should assume that it was only a disquisition upon general principles that was requested from There is no more impropriety in his giving specific advice to New York republicans concerning the pending nominations in particular than there is in the volunteering of such advice by any other citizen of Massachusetts-by General Banks, for example, who has addressed a republican ratification meeting here this week at which the election of Mr. Cornell was recommended as an encouragement to the renomination of General Grant for President of the United States.

Summer's Return.

Although old "Sol" crossed the Equator some time ago on his southern tour of inspection he seems to have returned to "fight it out on that line" with old Boreas, open the doors of the Republic to emigrants by insuring them equal rights with native citizens. Its position on the currency question might be added to this catalogue of events if it had not been forfeited in recent years, and it is to the credit of the democratic party that it has been the principal champion, in this country, of free commerce and adversary of high protective raphy of the region, while the savages enjoyment of any but the most limited privaleges. They are not allowed the free-dom of the winter to do so. Twice since the beginning of September did the friend of perspiring humanity essay to come down a practical violation of articles 5 and 6 of the treaty of 1868, which confer equal rights of the extreme northwestern portion of our Republic and it is evidently going to take him all privaleges. They are not allowed the free-dom of the winter to do so. Twice since the beginning of September did the friend of perspiring humanity essay to come down a practical violation of articles 5 and 6 of the treaty of 1868, which confer equal rights of the evinter to do so. Twice since the beginning of September did the friend of perspiring humanity essay to come down a practical violation of articles 5 and 6 of the treaty of 1868, which confer equal rights of the evinter to do so. Twice since the beginning of September did the friend of perspiring humanity essay to come down a practical violation of articles 5 and 6 of the treaty of 1868, which confer equal rights of the winter to do so. Twice since the winter to do so. Twice since the winter to do so. Twice since the beginning of September did the friend of perspiring humanity essay to come down to the time suph of the country."

The Parisian says:—It is not country and it is evidently going to take him all privaleges. They are not allowed the free-dom of the country."

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The Parisian says:—It is not countr and it is evidently going to take him all

having been warmed up as it passed eastward from the Mississippi Valley. The damage done to grain crops throughout the country by drought is very great; in fact it looks as if we were experiencing a sort of retribution for having emptied all our water buckets over our European friends during the past summer. Alderman Morris should certainly produce his time honored dog ordinance and have it again en-forced during these October dog days for the better protection of our citizens. It is likely, however, that he takes into consideration the fact that our canine population are under the delicious influence of a nice Bergh, so that there is very little danger of their getting hydrophobia from the heat.

The Scene in Guildhall.

Our special cable despatch from London bringing us an account of the progress of the Lawson-Labouchère libel case before Sir Robert Carden's court will be found exceedingly amusing reading. Certainly our readers may be thankful that the wrothy editors did not take the boat across to Belgium, and there settle their difficulties with coffee and pistols in the most approved French fashion. Of the droll scenes that occurred yesterday in Guildhall, to the delight of judge, janitors and audience, we should, in that case, have been unfortunately deprived; for the comical fracas in King William street needed a farce as its conclusion-not a tragedy.

Restoration of Romance.

There was an ancient time when an American tourist who had travelled in Europe and come safely back was regarded by his neighbors with the same admiring interest which now attaches to a Stanley or a Nordenskjöld. The experiences of a common Atlantic passage, at present so familiar, were almost as unwonted as adventures in Arctic seas or Central Africa. Our New York revenue officers are doing something to restore this old romance of perilous adventure to passengers from Europe. An honest father of a family, landing at this port and running the gantlet of the Custom House, seems fairly entitled to be received in the bosom of his home with the same congratulations as if he had escaped from the clutches of savages along the Congo.

Not Catching, We Hope.

The humor of the Massachusetts canvass is not all on General Butler's side. The timeworn controversy concerning the use of the Bible in the schools is varied in Boston this week by a dispute concerning the compulsory reading of a political pamphlet issued by the republican State Committee and entitled "Butler's Record." As may naturally be supposed, this pamphlet. coming from such a source, not discuss the General's record in a complimentary manner, and some of his supporters not unreasonably object to the prescription of it for lessons in public evening schools. We hope that the example of the teacher or school committeeman, whichever it may be, who is responsible for this joke, will not be catching in New York. Otherwise we may have our children practising spelling exercises upon Mr. Pierrepont's orations, Mr. Kelly's stump speeches or Mr. Tilden's correspondence with Cyrus Field, one or the other, according to the political majority in the Board of Education.

The English Mission.

Why is the English mission kept vacant? Is it possible that the government cannot find a man whom it is willing to intrust with the important diplomatic relations between London and Washington? Is the Evarts keeping it for himself? We have no great faith in our system of representation at foreign courts, but the law provides for a certain diplomatic force and for the payment of the Ministers, and while it does so it ought to be acted upon. We ought to have a Minister, unless it is decided by law and public policy not to have one. If the places are to be abolished we shall not object, but while they exist they ought not to be used as baits or as prizes; neither to excite favor nor to reward it. Is the English mission held open now with any such unworthy object?

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gambetta's cook receives 1,077f. 77c. per month.
Mr. Kurd von Schlözer, Gorman Minister at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.
Mile. Bernhardt may view on the Bernhardt may be a second may b le. Bernhardt may give performances at Madrid

on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage.

Gerster is to be hoped for during some weeks to come, being in health too delicate to leave Italy at

manager, has been heard from is denied by the gen-tioman's friends.

Herr Bodenstedt, the renowned translator of

Shakespeare into German, is expected in the Herdel on the 28th with Neville Moritz, the tragedian. Some of the newspapers which say that this country belongs to the Indians ought to obtain a quit claim deed from the Indians for the land on their offices stand.

A Frenchman has thrown himself into the Seine

as the only means of obtaining a divorce. He wrote:-"La loi Naquet ne cenant pas asses vite, je m'expédie ad patres.'

m'expédic ad patres."

Mr. Muntz, an English M. P., proposes to stop the sale of wines and liquors in the House of Commons and not interfere so much with the poor man's club—the beer house.

Sir Rowland Hill's personal estate has been sworn to as under £50,000—a small enough fortune for a man of his prominence and opportunities, though a large one for a philanthropist.

General Hancock is said to be the desirable democratic Presidential candidate alluded to by Chalmers, of Mississippi, as "some gallant soldier who loved the Union and seated his faith with his blood."

A dinner was given Wednesday night to Sir John

the Union and sealed his faith with his blood."

A dinner was given Wednesday night to Sir John
A. Macdonald by the conservatives of Quebec on the
occasion of his return from England after having
been sworn in as a member of the Privy Council.

The current story just now is that which Zach
Chandler, Senator from Michigan, tells in his campaign speeches about giving the Confederates back
their horses, pardoning the leaders, bringing them
again into the Union, furnishing them with political
power, and, when killing the fatted calf, hearing
them say that it was their calf anyhow.

The Parision says:—"It is not often that a prince